

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy; moderate north and northeast winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

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SENATE ADOPTS WITHDRAWAL RESERVATION TO THE TREATY; PRESIDENT IS DENIED VETO WHEN CONGRESS DECIDES TO ACT; MINE LEADERS AGREE TO CANCEL STRIKE ON COURT'S EDICT

TUESDAY SET AS LIMIT FOR END OF COAL TIEUP

To Disobey Is Rebellion,
Says Judge Anderson in
His Decision.

CALLS WALKOUT "CRIME"

All Government Contentions
Are Upheld—Lever Act Is
Still in Force.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Under compulsion of the United States District Court the United Mine Workers of America must withdraw their bituminous strike order before Tuesday at 10 A. M. Judge Anderson to-day not only granted the temporary injunction against the adding or encouragement of the strike by the national and local officers of the union, but for the first time in legal history required them affirmatively to withdraw the order which called the strike.

While the miners will appeal, they cannot make the appeal effective before Tuesday. The officers affected by the order of the court have been summoned to meet in Indianapolis on Monday. Unless they then withdraw the strike order they will be punishable through fine and imprisonment for contempt of court.

Judge Anderson based his decision squarely upon the Government's contention that under the Lever food and fuel control act the United Mine Workers were guilty of a crime in arranging to limit the distribution of fuel.

"The Clayton act," he said, referring to the statutory guarantee of the right to strike, "does not apply in this instance, because the Clayton act does not contemplate that the right to strike permits of the commission of crime."

He gave scant shrift to the arguments of the strikers' attorneys, seeking to show that the Lever act lapsed with the war emergency.

Clayton Act Is Explained.
The act provides that it is in force until peace is officially proclaimed by the President. Judge Anderson declared and instructed the attorneys that they need not attempt to argue the question, as the courts had already construed it and that his own mind was convinced on this point of law.

So clearly did Judge Anderson consider the provisions of the Lever act to bear on the present situation that he said he would enjoin "any two miners who dig coal with their hands" from agreeing between themselves to check production. The point was raised that the officials of the United Mine Workers, not themselves being workers on strike, could not benefit from the statutory protection of the right to strike. Judge Anderson held, however, that the officials were the proper agents of the miners and could so benefit.

Little doubt was expressed but that the strike order will be withdrawn. None of the officers of the union whose names are included in the order would talk about it. It was said at the offices of the union, however, that both John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, would obey. Judge Anderson spoke plainly his opinion of the strike.

"It is not only illegal," he said, "but it is in the face of the statutes of the United States as well as the orders of one of its courts this strike should be continued. It would be rebellion."

Court to Pass on Order.
He required that when the union officials draw up their cancellation of the strike order on Monday it be submitted to the court for approval. The decree of to-day provides that this cancellation must be circulated to all districts and unions and to all officers and members just as fully as was the original order for the strike on October 21.

The illegal character of the strike was insisted upon throughout the proceedings. When the argument opened before a crowded court room Henry Warrum, attorney for the miners, asked for a week's postponement, telling the court he believed that in the meantime the strike could be settled.

"The affair at issue is too important to admit of delay," rejoined C. B. Ames, the Assistant Attorney-General, who has handled the case for the Government. Mr. Warrum then began his argument to show that the Lever act had expired with the war emergency. Judge Ames refused to listen to this argument, and Mr. Warrum, remarking "I am through," sat down. William Rooker of the miners' counsel then took up the argument that the miners' right to strike was infringed upon. He got but a short air into the argument, however, before Judge Anderson cut him off with his remark that the Clayton act did not apply to crime.

In announcing his decision Judge Anderson said that he wanted to give the miners ample time to carry out the decree withdrawing the strike order. President Lewis and others conferred in a corner of the room, announced that they would accept a meeting

Railways Prepared for Curtailed of Trains

Special Despatch to The Sun.
PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Railroad operating officials here are prepared to curtail passenger service immediately on receipt of orders from the United States Railroad Administration to do so. Train schedules have been revised to provide for a 10, 20 or 50 per cent reduction in service, should it be decided that curtailment is necessary for the conservation of coal.

It is explained that the plans are tentative.

GOMPERS CALLS LABOR LEADERS

Meets A. F. of L. Chiefs To-day
to Frame Protest Against
Coal Injunction.

BREAKS WITH PALMER

Operators Profess Optimism
That Strike Will Be Called
Off To-morrow.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has called a hurried meeting of the full executive council of the federation for to-morrow to consider developments in the coal strike.

While the programme of this conference has not been made known it is understood that an appeal to President Wilson to intervene against the injunction order granted in Indianapolis to-day and to call an immediate conference of mine workers and mine operators, is contemplated.

Labor officials in Washington refuse to discuss either the court action to-day or the conference to-morrow, but it is known that labor chiefs are hurrying here by train from every section of the country. William Green, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, who was in the Indianapolis court, is speeding to Washington to participate. Whether John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, is to be here is not known. It is regarded as likely that the presidents of other international unions also may attend the conference.

Negotiations between Mr. Gompers and Attorney-General Palmer apparently have been broken off. The Attorney-General made it plain to the labor chief to-day that the Government intended to "smash the strike" as an unlawful action against the United States.

It was thus that the negotiations conducted in four conferences between the two ended. Last night they were fairly close together, but when Acting President Lewis refused to call off the strike, even if the Government delayed court action in Indianapolis to-day, Attorney-General Palmer said that the Government would proceed to end the strike.

Mr. Gompers saw newspaper men to-day, but refused to make any statement, as did Edgar Wallace, legislative representative of the miners here.

Operators Optimistic.
Reports received from the fields by representatives here of the coal operators were of an optimistic tone and the belief was expressed that the strike would be broken by Monday. Though production is generally slight on Saturday it was reported that many mines were working to capacity and a consequence of the drift of union men back to the mines was claimed.

Though detailed figures on production of the past week are not being made known, an order for the release of coal cars, the Railroad Administration had decided to permit bunkering of steamships under foreign flags at all of the tidewater points. This will clear much freight.

Shipment of cargo coal to foreign countries will not be permitted, however, and no permits will be issued for the bunkering of ships allocated to coal shipments. Such foreign vessels as are furnished with bunker coal will be given only enough to reach the next port of call where bunker facilities are available.

Loaded coal cars held by the Railroad Administration have been backing up on sidings in the Eastern States ever since the priority order was placed in effect. They are being cut out and delivered only to meet immediate needs. Consequently it seems that on the seaboard there is more than enough coal for present requirements.

Cabinet Is Determined.
Cabinet officials who have handled the strike situation since its inception are more determined than ever to prosecute the Administration programme and to enforce the law. Reports from Indianapolis that Lewis and Secretary Green would obey the injunction order were favorably received.

Several officials made it known that with the strike off the Government would do everything in its power to settle differences between the miners and the

SEIZE HUNDREDS IN NEW RAIDS ON NEW YORK REDS

Wagon Loads of Communists
Landed in Police
Headquarters.

LUSK COMMITTEE HELPS

Rutgers Square Outbreak Prevented
and 65 Anarchists
Sent to Ellis Island.

A round up of anarchists and other revolutionists and suspects on a scale much larger than New York has known before was begun last night, following the imprisonment at Ellis Island of sixty-five known anarchists arrested Friday night by agents of the Department of Justice and the police. All the seventy-one district headquarters of the Communist Party of America were raided.

By 12 o'clock more than 500 men had been dumped out of patrol wagons at Police Headquarters and taken up to the trial room for questioning in the presence of stenographers. About 200 of them were taken in a raid at a hall in Fifth street and were said to be members of the Communist Party, which was prevented from having a mass meeting in Rutgers Square in the afternoon.

Five hundred policemen in plain clothes, directed by Sergeant James Gegan, head of the bomb squad, armed with search warrants issued by Chief Magistrate McCauley, good at any time of day or night, and acting under secret orders from Commissioner Enright, began corralling the Reds at 9:30 P. M. The field covered was Manhattan, Brooklyn and The Bronx.

Samuel E. Berger, Deputy State Attorney-General, said at 1 o'clock this morning that 100 of those detained for examination had been ordered formally placed under arrest. The charge is that of being criminal anarchists.

The raids were made on the strength of evidence gathered by the Lusk committee of the Legislature. Members of the State police, who are not often called upon for service in the city, assisted in guarding the prisoners at headquarters. Among the inquisitors were Senator Clayton K. Lusk, chairman of the committee; Archibald Stevenson, the committee's chief investigator; Samuel Berger, deputy Attorney General, and Inspector Faurel. The Department of Justice was said to be cooperating in the night's doings, but none of its men was identified at headquarters early in the evening.

Money From Many Sources.
The money came from a hundred sources. The Actors' Equity Association gave \$250. The White Hats donated a like amount. A "friend of labor" gave \$100. Judge Jacob Panken donated \$100. The former policemen of Boston who struck in protest against the Western Federation of Miners, ceased calling for money and the next speaker took the platform. It was the most unusual labor demonstration ever seen in this city and one of the most enthusiastic.

The money is to be turned into the treasury of the steel strikers' organization, and is the first effort of labor leaders to get \$2,000,000 from New York city workers to help the striking steel and iron workers.

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But the great donations were made by three unions. The United Ladies Garment Workers promised \$250,000 and showed it meant it by presenting an immediate installment of \$35,000. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers promised a like sum and its initial payment was \$100,000 in cash. The Furriers Union gave a check for \$10,000 and promised \$100,000 more, and the Reelers Makers Union made a cash contribution of \$10,000 with no promises.

It was a thoroughly orderly, well-conducted meeting. From a standpoint of nationality the Jewish workers were overwhelmingly in the majority in the audience. Five American flags, and no others, decorated the big hall, and the ushers wore red, white and blue ribbons on their coats. The police were out in impressive numbers. The garden was entirely surrounded by them and a dozen mounted patrolmen were stationed under the high platform inside the auditorium.

Foster Is Dramatic.
Foster's speech was dramatic. His story was brief and frequently interrupted by demonstrations of approval of all that he said and by a loud and approving approval of those who opposed Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, the United States Senate, Judge Anderson and Johnston, Pa., were buried beneath hoots and hisses. The mention of the word "reporter" of "newspaper" was good for long hissing, and as for policemen—the crowd showed vociferous disgust. The former Boston policemen alone escaped such disapproval.

Foster said he was accosted at the station in Johnston on Friday by a reporter, who told him he was in peril—that a citizens' vigilance committee was waiting for him. He said he was on his way to the meeting place when the vigilance committee, revolvers in hand, held him up, escorted him back to the railroad station and saw to it that he left for Altoona on the next train. Detectives told him, he said, that there'd be bloodshed if he attempted to speak, so he decided to avert a disaster and obey the vigilance committee.

"The secretary of the Y. M. C. A. was the chairman of that vigilance committee," he said.

Some of the men examined at Police Headquarters had I. W. W. cards. Policemen moved simultaneously against all of the neighborhood headquarters from which the Communist Party of America is alleged to have spread the doctrine of unrest in Brooklyn.

Continued on Twelfth Page.

219 Enemies of Nation Held for Deportation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Thus far in the nationwide round-up of radicals by the agents of the Department of Justice 219 "Reds" have been held for deportation, according to reports received to-night by the Department. Those held are distributed throughout the country as follows:

New York, 39; Newark, 31; Hartford, 33; Philadelphia, 31; Trenton, 1; Baltimore, 10; Monaca, Pa., 2; Bentleyville, Pa., 1; Universal, Pa., 1; Cleveland, 17; Akron, 6; Buffalo, 14; Chicago, 15; Detroit, 40.

FOSTER'S PLEA BRINGS \$165,000

Steel Strike Leader Stirs 5,000
at Madison Square Garden
Meeting.

UNIONS PLEDGE \$315,000

Resolutions Denouncing De-
portations Are Adopted—
Gathering Is Orderly.

William Z. Foster, the steel strikers' secretary, told 5,000 members of New York city trade unions in Madison Square Garden last night the story of his ejection from Johnstown, Pa., on Friday, and then, with hands outstretched and his head thrown back, dramatically asked:

"What are you going to do about it?" In a remarkably short space of time the crowd gave in the neighborhood of \$165,000 in actual cash and immediate pledges of \$315,000. To augment the cash donations tin basins were passed through the crowd. Just how much this collection amounted to was not known. But the basins were spilling over and derby hats were rushed into the breach.

In and even silver pieces, the contributions continued to pour forth even after Joseph D. Cannon, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, ceased calling for money and the next speaker took the platform. It was the most unusual labor demonstration ever seen in this city and one of the most enthusiastic.

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Continued on Second Page.

HOUSE ORDERS SHIP BOARD TO SELL VESSELS

Private American Interests
to Get Federal Owned
Merchant Marine.

BIG VOTE BACKS ACTION

Bill Repeals War Time Powers
Over Shipping Granted
to President.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Indicating the sentiment in Congress against a Government owned merchant marine, the House to-day voted 238 to 8 for the immediate sale to private American interests of all the vessels built during the war by the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation or now in the possession of either of these organizations.

The bill as passed calls for an immediate halt on all construction work of the Government and orders the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation to dispose of all property as soon as practicable.

Practically no opposition was made to the plan on the floor, and the bill was passed in record time for such a comprehensive measure. All the war powers granted to the President over shipping are repealed by the bill.

The ships now under the control of the Shipping Board, including fifty-eight vessels requisitioned from private owners, now total 1,280. Representative Greene (Mass.), chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine, told the House:

"The total deadweight tonnage is 7,706,400 tons. The members voting against the bill did so because they are staunch advocates of Government owned merchant marine. They were Representatives Young (N. D.), Randall (Cal.), Baer (N. D.), Griffin (N. Y.), Keller (Minn.), King (Ill.), McLane (Pa.) and Huddleston (Ark.)."

Explaining the bill, Representative Edmonds (Pa.), a member of the committee, said:

"It is the Shipping Board which sell judiciously to citizens of the United States its available merchant tonnage, taking into consideration in the sale price the prevailing market prices for ships sold, and from this it is hoped to develop American marine insurance independent of foreign interests."

Another section of the bill provides for establishment of a Government marine insurance bureau to protect the shipper's interests. It is hoped to develop American marine insurance independent of foreign interests.

GIRL RUNAWAY, GONE
2 YEARS, HOME AGAIN

Dodged Nationwide Search
by Scranton Parents.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Two years ago Margaret Dicker, a pretty little Irish girl of 14 years disappeared suddenly from her home in Scranton, Pa. Ever since her parents have conducted a nationwide search, spending virtually all their savings in frantic efforts to find the lost daughter.

Late last night a penniless girl wandered into the Union Station here and appealed to the Jewish Aid Society, whose representative suspected that she was a runaway. Finally she broke down and told her story, and a telegram went to the home she left two years ago.

To-day there was a happy but pathetic reunion in the Union Station and the family joyfully returned to Scranton to-night.

The girl says she left her home simply because she "wanted to see the world." After leaving she feared to return or send any information of her whereabouts to her family, thinking they would not forgive her. Margaret said she had spent most of her time in Philadelphia, Richmond and Petersburg, having come to Washington last night from the latter place, which she had been clerking in a store.

In all the places she said she used assumed names and several times saw advertisements asking her to return home.

Continued on Twelfth Page.

Alignment of Senators in the Ballot On Withdrawal Reservation to Treaty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The vote in the Senate to-day on the reservation to the peace treaty, providing for the withdrawal by the United States from the League of Nations in detail follows:

FOR THE RESERVATION—50.

REPUBLICANS.
Ball (Del.) Jones (Wash.) Norris (Neb.)
Borah (Idaho) Kenyon (Ia.) Page (Vt.)
Brandegee (Conn.) Keyes (N. H.) Penrose (Pa.)
Calder (N. Y.) Knox (Pa.) Phipps (Cal.)
Capper (Kan.) La Follette (Wis.) Poindexter (Wash.)
Coff (R. I.) Lodge (Mass.) Sherman (Ill.)
Cummings (Ia.) Lenroot (Wis.) Smoot (Utah)
Curtis (Kan.) McCormick (Ill.) Spencer (Mo.)
Dillingham (Vt.) McLean (Conn.) Sterling (S. D.)
Edge (N. J.) McNary (Ore.) Townsend (Mich.)
Fall (N. M.) McNary (Ore.) Wadsworth (N. Y.)
Fernald (Me.) McNary (Ore.) Warren (Wyo.)
France (Md.) Moses (N. H.) Watson (Ind.)
Gronna (N. D.) Nelson (Minn.) Total—45.
Hale (Me.) New (Ind.)
Harding (Ohio) Newberry (Mich.)

DEMOCRATS.

Chamberlain (Ore.) Reed (Mo.) Walsh (Mass.)
Gore (Okla.) Smith (Ga.) Total—5

AGAINST THE RESERVATION—35.

DEMOCRATS.
Ashurst (Ariz.) Kendrick (Wyo.) Sheppard (Tex.)
Culberson (Tex.) King (Utah) Smith (Ariz.)
Dial (S. C.) Kirby (Ark.) Smith (Md.)
Fletcher (Fla.) McKellar (Tenn.) Smith (S. C.)
Gay (Pa.) Myers (Mon.) Swanson (Va.)
Gerry (R. I.) Nugent (Idaho) Trammell (Fla.)
Harris (Ga.) Overman (N. C.) Underwood (Ala.)
Harrison (Miss.) Owen (Okla.) Walsh (Mon.)
Henderson (Nev.) Phelan (Cal.) Williams (Miss.)
Hitchcock (Neb.) Pittman (Nev.) Wolcott (Del.)
Johnson (S. D.) Pomeroy (Ohio) Total—35.
Jones (N. M.) Robinson (Ark.)

REPUBLICANS.

NONE.

Senators not voting were aligned as follows:
For reservation—Elkins (W. Va.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Kellogg (Minn.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Republicans, and Shields (Tenn.), Democrat. Total—5.
Against—Bankhead (Ala.), Beckham (Ky.), Martin (Va.), Ransdell (La.), Simmons (N. C.), Stanley (Ky.), Democrats. Total—6.

FRANCE TO OWN WINGLESS PLANE

Paris Government Acquires
Patent Rights and Gives
Sum for Experiments.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, Nov. 8.—The French Government acquired to-day the patent rights to and advanced the sum of 200,000 francs for further experiments on a new model airplane, said to be the latest evolution in flying machines. It has no wings and is utterly unlike any machine yet constructed.

Inventors of the plane, Prof. Louis Lacombe of the Central School of Arts and Manufactures, and Louis Dambian, an engineer, assert that the apparatus will solve the difficulties of vertical ascension, immobility in air and slow flight.

This first full sized machine of this model, work on which commenced in 1917, is now approaching completion. Its resemblance to wing-bearing planes is in two small rudder wings at its tail. Its suspension in air and its propulsion are obtained by means of twin four bladed propellers.

Blades of the propellers are made of material similar to that used in the wings of ordinary machines, although they are much stronger. Each blade is capable of a change of angle, and this means the angle of elevation and the speed of flight are obtained.

By adjusting the blades of the propellers and the speed of the twin motors is said that almost complete immobility in air can be obtained. In the event of the complete failure of both propellers the machine would be able, by appropriate maneuvering of propeller blades to descend to earth in a normal glide.

BRITISH TO PENSION
ALL OVER 70 YEARS

\$250 a Week Irrespective of
Person's Means.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—An old age pension of \$250 a week to be paid to every citizen reaching the age of 70, irrespective of his means, is recommended by the Departmental Committee in a majority report presented to the House of Commons yesterday. Payment of the pension is estimated, would impose a burden upon the budget of £41,000,000 a year (about \$200,000,000).

Existing laws limit the grant of old age pensions to persons whose yearly means do not exceed \$157.50, and bar persons who have through idleness habitually failed to maintain themselves and their dependents. The weekly amount of the pension is \$125 if the yearly means of the pensioner do not exceed \$100, and lesser amounts to pensioners having greater incomes within the limits of the law. During war, however, these provisions as to maximum income have been appreciably relaxed and an extra war grant of 62 cents a week provided for.

The cost to the British Government of old age pensions in the fiscal year 1918-17 was about \$60,000,000, and in 1917-18 about \$200,000,000, owing to these extra grants, as contrasted with \$20,000,000 contemplated in this report.

OKLAHOMA VOTE AGAINST LEAGUE

Wilson Candidate for Seat in
Congress Trails in the
Balloting.

Harreld Wires
He Is Victor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 8.—Am elected by 800. People demand reservations before adoption of league covenant.
J. W. HARRELD.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 8.—J. W. Harreld of Oklahoma City was elected to Congress from the Fifth Congressional district to-day by a majority of approximately 1,000. He is the first Republican to run successfully for Congress from the district. His opponent, Claude Weaver, based his campaign on unqualified support of the Administration, including the ratification of the peace treaty and the League of Nations covenant.

Returns from 236 of 265 election precincts give Harreld 11,819; Weaver, 10,779. The greatest strength Harreld developed was in Oklahoma county, which he carried by 1,000 votes. The late Joe B. Thompson, Democrat, whose death caused the special election to-day, carried the district last year by 4,500 votes.

The Harreld victory is a most pointed answer to the President's demand for support of the League of Nations, according to Republican leaders here. The issue was fought squarely by the rival candidates, each standing without qualification on the questions involved in the league as set forth by the rival factions in the Senate. Judge Harreld's position was exactly that of the reservationist group of Republicans in the Senate. The campaign aroused the greatest interest and brought out a strong vote. The decision leaves no question of the attitude of the district toward entangling alliances.

Figures that show the extent of the pluralities with which the Democrats hitherto have controlled the Fifth Oklahoma district follow: 1918, Thompson, Dem., 13,303; McAlister, Rep., 9,189; Langston, Soc., 683; 1916, Thompson, Dem., 17,828; Dodson, Rep., 12,738; Allen, Soc., 6,294; 1914, Thompson, Dem., 14,010; Pope, Rep., 9,258; Inry, Soc., 5,291.

TURK PRINCE IN WRECK.
Inquiry Into Express Crash Shows
He Escaped With Bruises.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The official inquiry into the Simpson express wreck revealed that among passengers on the Paris-Geneva train was Prince Dukaagjin Zadeh Bashi Bey, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Ottoman Parliament, who escaped with a few bruises.

One victim seems to have been a trafficker in silver coins. In his trunk were found 6,000 francs in pieces of 1 and 2 francs, weighing nearly sixty pounds, which it clearly was his intention to smuggle into Switzerland.

Defeat of the Treaty by Administration Men Now
Almost Certain.

FINAL BALLOT 50 TO 35

Democrats Bitterly Charge
That Affront Is Offered
to Wilson.

SEN. LENROOT IS CAUSTIC

Chamberlain's Sudden Decision
to Join the Opposition
Causes a Surprise.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Lodge steam roller demonstrated in the Senate to-day the highest efficiency. It mustered fifty Senators in favor of the Foreign Relations Committee's reservation dealing with withdrawal from the League of Nations, exactly as predicted in The Sun a fortnight ago.

By the vote of 50 to 35, after a day's determined fighting, the second reservation of the committee programme was adopted. It was under the reservation that the right of withdrawal is insured to be unimpaired by the will or wish of any other nation than the United States of America. Its text follows:

The United States so understands and construes Article 1 that in case of notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations, as provided in said article, the United States shall be the sole judge as to whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under the said covenant have been fulfilled, and notice of withdrawal by the United States may be given by a concurrent resolution of the Congress of the United States.

All Amendments Fail.

In this form the reservation was especially obnoxious to the Administration leaders, who made repeated efforts to modify and render it less objectionable. They pleaded that it was a direct affront to President Wilson, but in vain. At no time did the Administration forces break through the Lodge line. They tried every possible play, but failed every time.

It was a field day for the enemies of the unaltered treaty. Yesterday it had been feared there would be a very close vote on the withdrawal resolution. But to-day the Administration phalanx crumbled in unexpected fashion and the degree of its defeat satisfied the Republican leaders.

For the first time on such a test the solid Republican vote was mustered under the leadership of Senator Lodge, while of the Democrats, Chamberlain (Ore.), Gore (Okla.), Reed (Mo.), Smith (Ga.), Walsh (Mass.) and Shields (Tenn.) voted with the Republicans.